

UNDERWOOD ON THE SUGAR TARIFF

Tells Congress That the \$60,000,000 Revenue Looms Large.

NO SUBSTITUTE SEEN

Free Sugar Advocates Point Out Trust Records.

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The matter of revising or reducing the duties on sugar came up in the house of representatives today. An inquiry from the Republican side of the house was put squarely to Representative Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee, as to why the Democrats did not put sugar on the free list.

"That is a legislative matter we will meet later when we come to it," replied Mr. Underwood. "The revenue from sugar amounts to about \$60,000,000 and we cannot abandon \$60,000,000 of revenue till we see something to take its place."

This and other authoritative information warrants the statement that there is no prospect of a removal of the duties on sugar, raw or refined. Perhaps the Democratic house will reduce those duties, although that is not entirely certain yet, but it is quite certain that the senate will not concur or the President approve.

Reciprocity Will Be All

As a matter of fact the most authoritative talk at the senate these days is that little tariff legislation, outside of the Canadian reciprocity bill, will be enacted into law. Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, who is a good judge of senate conditions, predicts that the outlook is for the defeat or deferment of the other tariff bills the house intends sending over.

However, the agitation for a reduction in the sugar duties is now under way and presumably it will be kept up. The following article from the Washington Times of today is a sample of what is going the rounds of the press:

After the Trust.

"Charging that immediate revision of the sugar schedule is absolutely necessary to prevent the sugar trust fixing its grip on a complete monopoly of the sugar business of the country, independent refiners are opening a determined campaign to convince the ways and means committee that it ought to place sugar on the free list. The trust, it is alleged, has got practically complete control of all the sources from which cheap sugar may be brought in. It controls the beet sugar and the Louisiana cane of this country. It gets practically all sugar which is brought in at duties of less than \$1.685 per 100 pounds. Its competitors must pay the full duty prescribed by the tariff, and doing this they cannot possibly compete with the trust."

"The trust has turned a sharp trick on its competitors. The Arbuckle Bros., of Brooklyn, and the Federal Sugar Refining Company, of Yonkers, are its most important competitors. For years the trust has been working quietly, but effectively, to get control of all supplies of sugar which come into American ports at less than the full tariff rates. It has now secured this control, and is able to bring in its sugar at duties very much lower than must be paid by competitors. The result is that it is in position to put its refined product on the market at prices so much lower than competitors can possibly reach that rival concerns are in imminent danger of being driven out of business."

This Country's Consumption.

"The sugar situation is the most complex that revolves about any single schedule of the tariff. This country uses about 3,500,000 tons of sugar annually. Nearly 25 per cent of this is produced by the Louisiana cane growers and the beet sugar factories scattered throughout the West. This leaves about 2,700,000 tons to be imported, either from foreign countries or from our tropical colonies. Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands send each about 350,000 tons per annum. These islands, being integral parts of the United States, their sugar comes in without paying any duty whatever. Cuban sugar comes in under the Cuban reciprocity agreement, at 80 per cent of full tariff rates, that is, sugar of 95 per cent purity must pay \$1.324 per hundred pounds."

"But the total of the duty free sugar from Porto Rico and Hawaii and the 80 per cent sugar from Cuba is still insufficient to supply the tremendous demand of the country. It is still necessary to import a considerable amount from countries which must pay the full tariff rate, or \$1.625 per hundred pounds. In 1910, for example, there was imported from Santo Domingo, the Danish West Indies, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Brazil, Guiana, Peru and the Dutch East Indies, just about 200,000 tons of sugar, all of which had to pay full tariff rates."

Competitors Pay Full Duty.

"As has been said, the Sugar Trust gets nearly all the raw sugar which comes in either free or at the reduced rates fixed by the Cuban reciprocity arrangement. The competitors of the trust, deprived of any important participation in these supplies, are compelled to get most of their sugar from the countries that pay full duty. It requires little effort of the imagination to appreciate the disadvantages suffered for example by the Arbuckle brothers under these circumstances. Shipments to the same day two cargoes of sugar arrive in New York. Each contains 5000 tons; one is from Porto Rico, and is consigned to the American Sugar Refining Company (the trust), the other is from Java, and is consigned to Arbuckle Brothers. On the 5000 tons from Porto Rico there is no duty to be paid. On the 5000 tons from Java, the Arbuckle concern must pay \$1,625 per 100 pounds, or a total of \$1,625,000. This figure represents the tremendous handicap which is imposed upon an independent refiner who, paying the full duty, attempts to compete with the trust, that controls nearly all the sugar that gets in free."

"To take the case of Cuban sugar, assuming that the sugar trust gets its cargo of 5000 tons from Cuba, while the Arbuckle cargo comes from Java, then while the Arbuckle pay \$1,625,000 in duty, the trust pays only 80 per cent of this or \$1,300,000. Even in this case, the advantage in favor of the trust is so great as to make anything like fair competition utterly impossible."

"This situation has been getting more and more serious year after year for the competitors of the trust. Before the Spanish war, the only free sugar came from the Hawaiian Islands, and its volume was so small as to be comparatively unimportant. "When Porto Rico became part of the United States, entitled to free admittance of its sugar, its annual production was very small, and it likewise did not constitute an important factor. Moreover, at that time Porto Rico was still an open market, and the independents had as good a chance to buy from it as the trust enjoyed."

"Much the same was true of Cuba. At that time we bought nearly as much sugar per annum from Java as from Cuba. Cuba was an open market, and the trust and the independents competed for all they could get of its sugar at the reduced rates."

"But in recent years the situation has completely changed. The Sugar Trust interests have pretty effectively eliminated everybody else out of Porto Rico, and most of the supply from there goes to the trust's big refinery. The Porto Rican product has increased at a marvelous rate, because the removal of the duty made the business peculiarly profitable."

"The same is true of Cuba. Scores of huge corporations have gone into Cuba and either bought or developed immense sugar estates. These corporations are for the most part affiliated with the trust or controlled by people in this country who are stockholders in the trust; consequently year by year the trust has approximated closer and closer to a complete control of the sources from which its supplies of raw sugar are drawn. The independents have been crowded away from the supplies of cheap sugar, and have been compelled to take that on which the full duty must be paid, and with this to compete with the cheaper sugar of the trust."

"The truth is that this situation has now developed to a point from which no eye of prophecy is required to detect that in the near future the trust will have all competitors crowded to the wall and will enjoy an absolute monopoly of the country's sugar supply."

"This situation is restored the more acute because in the last fifteen years the trust has carried on a systematic campaign with the purpose of securing control of the beet sugar industry of the country."

"For many years after this campaign had attained approximate success, the trust and the beet sugar companies persistently denied any affiliation. The confession, however, was finally forced from the trust that it was a very heavy stockholder in most of the beet sugar corporations."

"In its annual report issued in January, 1910, the trust finally made a complete confession to the public. It showed that it was a stockholder in nearly ninety per cent, of the beet sugar concerns. Its investments in these aggregated \$26,000,000. When the trust's books were brought into court by the department of justice, in connection with litigation in the last year, the exact distribution of these holdings was made known to the government. It then became plain that the trust was actually the dominating partner in most of the beet sugar companies. The department of justice has since been at work in the preparation of a case which is expected to be filed some time this year, to compel the sugar trust to relinquish its hold on the beet sugar concerns, under the anti-trust law."

"William N. Dykman of Brooklyn, counsel for the Arbuckle, has been in Washington telling the ways and means committee and other people who will have to do with preparing the tariff revision schedules, his view of the situation."

Wants Sugar on Free List.

"In the interest of the consumers and of maintaining any competition whatever, he demands that sugar be placed on the free list. He tells them that sugar is being made to cost the American people \$150,000,000 a year more than it ought, in order that about \$30,000,000 a year revenue be raised from it; that the beet sugar concerns are making immense profits because of the big protection they enjoy; and that if the trust is permitted to go on a few more years surrounding the sugar supplies, it will be so entrenched that it will be too late to do anything for the people through a revision."

"The ways and means committee is expected to formulate a new sugar schedule during the present session. Free sugar is regarded as impossible, though there is a growing demand for it. If it were not for the political influence back of the beet sugar concerns—controlled by the trust—free sugar might be secured at this time."

TRY IT ONCE.

Now is the time to get rid of your rheumatism. You will find Chamberlain's Pain Balm wonderfully effective. It is also an excellent liniment for lame back, stiffness and soreness of the muscles; sprains and bruises. One application will convince you of its merits. Try it. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is planning to lay two additional tracks across New Jersey, and have a six-track system from New York to Philadelphia.

CHINESE FOR HAWAII? NOTHING DOING, SAYS IMMIGRATION COMMISSIONER KEEFE

Dan J. Keefe, commissioner general of immigration at Washington, who visited Honolulu last year when Russian immigration was in the experimental stages and who since his return to the mainland has used the usual union labor arguments that Hawaii's plantation interests pay slave wages to the white immigrant laborers on the sugar estates, has written to local officials both federal and territorial denying that he favors in any sense or degree, the importation of Chinese into Hawaii to work upon the sugar plantations. Furthermore, he states positively that he would certainly not favor throwing down the bars to Chinese to enter Hawaii, or other parts of the United States, claiming that Hawaii should be treated only as is every other part of the Union. He writes:

"The temerity of whoever is responsible for circulating the report that I

favor partially abrogating the Chinese exclusion laws insofar as the Territory of Hawaii is concerned, must be extremely amusing to those who know my views."

"My position with respect to the importance of Americanizing the Islands and bringing the standard of wages more nearly into agreement with those existing on the mainland, I think, has been well defined, and is of too positive a character to permit of the circulation of a report of the nature you describe, otherwise than as a deliberate misrepresentation."

"It seems to me that it would be utterly impracticable, even if legal, to hold the Asiatics on the plantations, once they were admitted. "It is true that I have advocated certain changes in the Chinese Exclusion laws, but I have never entertained or expressed the view that the laws should be determined or enforced differently in Hawaii from what they are on the mainland."

SANITATION EXPERTS COMING IN AUTO FROM NEW YORK TO TEACH US IN HONOLULU

NEW YORK, April 15.—Twice across the American continent by automobile, with five side trips from each of forty cities, totaling a mileage greater than the circumference of the earth, is a tour that will be made by B. O. Tilden, president of the American Sanitary Works, starting next Wednesday from Fifty-seventh street, near Broadway, New York. Tilden, with several associates, will conduct a national educational campaign in the interest of sanitation. He has purchased a fifty horsepower Stoddard-Dayton automobile with special equipment and will be on the road continuously for eight months, traveling more than 25,000 miles.

The trip will not only cover the

United States, but will include the Hawaiian Islands, British Columbia and a large part of eastern Canada. In addition, the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be skirted for a considerable distance to take in the larger seaports.

On each trip across the continent new routes will be mapped out. The outgoing trip will take a central course, while the return, via Vancouver, will necessitate the laying of a new trail over the Cascade range, the Blue Mountains of Oregon, the Coeur d'Alene Mountains and the Rockies, into southern Montana. In this way the sanitation experts will render an invaluable service to the cause of good roads by gathering road information and path-finding. They will fly the pennant of the Automobile Club of America and make their data available to its touring bureau.

IMMIGRANT SHED FOR TERRITORY

BOARD BELIEVES ONE TO BE A STEP TOWARD THE PROPER ECONOMY.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Plans for the establishment of a permanent receiving station for immigrants brought into the Islands from foreign countries under the auspices of the territorial department of immigration were submitted to the board at its organization meeting yesterday and were favorably commented upon. The plan is to establish such a station, where immigrants after being passed through the federal immigration station may be given shelter until they have received assignments through the department of immigration for work.

Dr. Victor Clark, who was yesterday created commissioner of immigration by the board, is quite favorable to this project, believing that in the long run it will prove a source of economy not only to the board but the Territory. Doctor Clark calls attention to the present system, where immigrants have to be sheltered in a ramshackle wharf, where there are the barest of necessary sanitary arrangements. Should the immigrants require quarantining the receiving station could be utilized for this purpose and another source of expense would be eliminated.

The board also authorized the commissioner to instruct A. J. Campbell, now in Europe, to investigate the opportunities for a steamship line from England to Vancouver, via Magellan and Honolulu, so that immigrants recruited in Europe could be brought here frequently and not necessarily in such large numbers as arrived on the Orterrie.

It was reported to the board that the immigrants arriving on the Orterrie promised to be the best agricultural laborers of any brought here in several years.

Doctor Clark was also instructed to formulate plans for a marketing department of the board, as well as plans for a regular system of statistical records. The marketing proposition loomed large in the discussion at the first board meeting, but the details were left to Doctor Clark to work out. The board after creating Doctor Clark as commissioner also appointed R. A. Kearns as secretary, the board fixing the salaries of the two officers, although there is no change in the salaries as now drawn. Richard Ivers was appointed president of the board.

Those present at the meeting were President Ivers, Fred L. Waldron, John Carden and A. L. C. Atkinson.

BRINKERHOFF WILL FILED IN BOSTON

BOSTON, April 21.—The will of the late Dr. Walter Ramsey Brinkerhoff, a young Harvard professor, whose bride of a year died while he was studying leprosy in Hawaii, leaves his estate to his son, a minor. If the son does not survive, two-fifths of the property will go to Harvard to found a memorial for the wife of the deceased, the income to be spent for scientific research upon communicable diseases. The value of the estate is said to be large.

MAKING OVER AN OLD LANDMARK

BID FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE OLD JUDICIAL BUILDING.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) Bids for the steel work in the reconstruction of the judiciary building are authorized by the legislature will probably be advertised for within the next ten days, Superintendent Campbell of the department of public works intending to leave on his vacation at the end of that time.

The contract for steel work will be let first to enable these manufacturers to lead the work and when the material arrives on the ground the contract for the marble and concrete work will be let at once. The walls have been examined by the superintendent and by Architect Ripley of Ripley & Reynolds, who is associated with him in the work, and have been declared to be in splendid condition. The superintendent stated yesterday that he believes the construction of these walls of concrete blocks forty years ago, a time when this idea in architectural work was a new-fangled one, is one of the best examples of the work of this kind that he has ever seen or of which he knows.

The reconstruction will therefore be confined to the interior and will be done gradually. The supreme court will move to the throne room of the capital while this work is in progress, afterward to share the practically new building with the three circuit courts, the juvenile court and the clerk's office.

The federal offices will move and the bureau of conveyances and the tax office will be accommodated in a separate building in the rear to be of two stories and connected with the main building by a colonnade. The repairs on the capitol for which money is also available will not be commenced so soon. This work will be more in the nature of a renovation and some attempts will be made to save the splendid koa wood doors and other artistic and valuable features to the structure, generally overlooked. The doors, in particular, are being attacked and almost ruined by the borers and worms. As far as the building itself goes, it is now in as perfect order as it was when built and is pronounced to be a fine example of constructive workmanship. The roof is sadly in need of repair, the slates falling off and other defects of age are visible in similar and less substantial portions of the building.

The attention of the department, however, will be centered mainly on the judiciary building as the most needful of attention. The general plans, or the floor plans at least, have been approved by the legislature but the great quantity of detail work remains to be done, this being so great a labor that the department did not feel justified in attempting it until it was assured that the money was available.

One of the features of the reconstructed building will be a rotunda two stories in height into which the entrances will lead and the stairways will be arranged to harmonize with this construction. The tower and the exterior in general will not be touched.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. AZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.—Made by PARIS MEDICINE CO., Saint Louis U. S. of A.

FIRST CASE WAS NOT DISCOVERED

CHOLERA PROBABLY FIRST ORIGINATED IN THE GOLD MINE.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.) The existence of cholera in Honolulu for some time previous to its discovery in the case at Hualalai is pointed out in the report of Dr. Donald H. Currie to the board of health, not as yet published, and probably about four cases are shown to have occurred before the supposed commencement of the short-lived epidemic.

According to present theories it is extremely probable that the gold mine which is now slated for absolute destruction since the known case broke out there, was the center from which this infection originated. The first death supposed to have been caused by cholera was that of a Hawaiian living in one of the tumble-down shanties a little to the right of the main settlement at this place. The man was a watchman at a Japanese fishing camp and was living with his wife only.

He was found dead by the police in his house, an autopsy being held by Doctor Emerson. Doctors Currie and Sinclair both viewed the body and casually remarked that it looked something like cholera and that if cholera were here the case might be put down to it. The matter was in the hands of Doctors Mackall and Emerson, however, and the federal officials simply dropped in on a plague hunt. After the presence of cholera was confirmed the two met and exclaimed simultaneously that this must have been a cholera case that they had casually examined.

A search of the mortality records afterwards resulted in the discovery that the wife of this man had died in the hospital, the death certificate describing her symptoms. Doctor Currie states that the attending physician could not have described the clinical symptoms of cholera better than he had done here, but also calls attention to the fact that when the presence of a disease in a city is not known it is very seldom that the thought of it occurs during attendance on the patient.

Doctor Li, who reported the first known cholera cases, and who from his wide experience in China, is well to know the clinical symptoms of cholera better than any other physician in the city, also believes that these early gold mine cases were cholera. In another part of his report, Doctor Currie says:

"First—That it is impossible to state just when cholera was introduced here, but the mortality statistics indicate that few, if any, cases occurred prior to February 24."

"Second—That it is equally impossible to determine in what way cholera was introduced here. The probabilities are that it came from a 'cholera carrier' to this port either from Japan, China or the Philippines Islands, all of which countries have or have had cholera recently. From experiments conducted by me something over two years ago, it is, in my opinion, improbable that cholera was introduced here through the medium of oriental food-stuffs from China or Japan."

"Third—All the evidence we have secured tends to indicate that most of the cases of cholera here were infected through the medium of poi, prepared in certain poi shops in this city. All of our evidence, however, that bears on this subject, is, as before mentioned, circumstantial. Nevertheless, it appears to me to be quite strong, and I personally believe that it would be most unwise for your board to await positive evidence (which will probably never be secured) before continuing active measures in this matter."

The Infected Ponds. "Fourth—As stated in 'III', the evidence we have secured pointed to infected poi being the cause of the cholera cases; the poi shops suspected of selling this supposedly infected material had, as far as we could determine, no connection with one another, except that they all secured their taro from a common source, namely, the Manoa taro ponds. We therefore suspect those ponds as being the source of the infection of most of these cases, and in forming this opinion as to the possibilities of infection coming from these Manoa ponds, we have considered the fact that about one-half of the taro supply of this city comes from that district. But even that, plus the element of coincidence, hardly explains the data we have secured."

"The taro is carried from these ponds to a number of poi shops; in these poi shops the uncooked material is handled by the Chinese workmen employed there. These workmen then handle the cooked material, after it has been cooled. It is easy to see how from time to time the infection may thus be carried, by means of the workmen's hands, from the uncooked to the cooked material. This indirect method of infection may also account for the relatively small number of cases that have occurred here."

The Beginning. "Fifth—Aside from the circumstantial evidence, leading from cholera case to poi shop and from poi shop to Manoa, there is the positive evidence of witnesses that Manana's clothes were washed in an irrigation ditch of the Manoa stream, and that Manana used, up to a few minutes before his death, the privy situated on the bank of the same irrigation stream. There is no question that this event must have infected these waters at that time (whether they had been infected before or not), and this irrigation ditch supplied water to the taro fields below Manana's house and supplied drinking water to the Perry family and other nearby cases."

THIS WOULD SETTLE US.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A bill was introduced in the senate today by Senator Gore of Oklahoma requiring alien immigrants to come to the United States in vessels of American registry.

TALK PEACE BUT CONTINUE TO FIGHT

Washington Perturbed Over Situation Once More.

AMERICANS KILLED

Formal Peace Plans to Be Considered Today.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Conflicting reports from Mexico yesterday have alarmed official circles here and it is considered that the situation has assumed a renewed gravity.

At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday the consideration of the several tentative drafts of the proposed British-American arbitration treaty was postponed to allow a protracted discussion of the Mexican situation.

Americans Killed by Outlaws.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, May 3.—The situation throughout this section of western Mexico is grave. Two Americans, noncombatants, are reported to have been killed yesterday by outlaws, pillaging under the revolutionary flag.

Yesterday the revolutionists won a series of small successes, wiping out a federal detachment near Magdalena, Sonora, and cutting the railroad line south of here in several places, burning bridges and tearing out the track in Durango.

Arms have been seized in a raid at San Pedro and with these are being armed the reinforcements that are flocking in to join the rebel armies.

Lerdo, in important town near Torreon, in Durango, was occupied yesterday by revolutionists.

Encouraged by recent successes, it is now reported that the rebels contemplate concerted attack upon a number of border cities, including this place, Agua Prieta and Juarez, unless the peace negotiations go satisfactorily to them.

Definite Peace Plans Afoot.

EL PASO, Texas, May 3.—Judge Canabal, commissioned by the Mexican government to enter into peace negotiations with General Madero, arrived here yesterday from the City of Mexico and has presented his credentials to General Madero and the representatives of the revolutionists. The formal negotiations for peace will be commenced this morning.

Armistice Extended.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 3.—The government has agreed to extend the armistice with General Madero for another five days.

Reyes Has Sailed.

HAVRE, France, May 3.—General Reyes, former minister of war for Mexico, sailed for America yesterday in answer to a summons from President Diaz. He goes direct to Mexico.

Mosby Wounded.

TECATE, Mexico, May 2.—Colonel Mosby, the American leader of the Lower California rebels, has been seriously wounded in a skirmish near here. His accident is a serious blow to his men, some of whom have scattered.

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL VOTES TEN THOUSAND FOR CASE

LOS ANGELES, May 3.—The city board of supervisors last night appropriated ten thousand dollars to assist the prosecution in carrying on its case against the McManis brothers and McManigal, the three under arrest charged with being accessories in the Los Angeles Times outrage.

More Strikers.

Yesterday two hundred additional carpenters walked out in strike with the rest of the carpenters' union.

REAR ADMIRAL MURDOCK ON HIS WAY TO ORIENT

Among the passengers of the Nippon Maru, in port yesterday, was Rear Admiral Joseph E. Murdock, who is en route to Manila to assume command of the Asiatic squadron. He is accompanied by his aids, Lieutenants D. W. Bagley and S. Gannon, the latter being accompanied by his wife and baby. Admiral Murdock was recently relieved of the command of the Third Squadron of the Atlantic fleet and will relieve Rear Admiral John Hubbard, who goes on the retired list of May 19.